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in artificial light the exact qualities of daylight.

THE Inter-polar Commission will meet at Rome during the meeting of the tenth International Geographical Congress, on April 2, 1913.

THE sixth Congress of the International Association for Testing Materials is meeting this week in the Engineering Societies Building, New York City.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

A BEQUEST of \$100,000 to the University of Manchester, made by Mr. J. E. Taylor, has become payable by the death of his widow.

DR. ALAN W. C. MENZIES, assistant professor of chemistry in the University of Chicago, has been appointed head of the department of chemistry at Oberlin College.

ON the recommendation of Dr. David Kinley, dean of the Graduate School, the trustees of the University of Illinois authorized a post-doctorate fellowship for study abroad and Miss Margaret L. Bailey has been awarded the fellowship.

MR. F. J. LEWIS, demonstrator in botany in the University of Liverpool, has been appointed professor of biology in the University of Alberta.

PROFESSOR W. M. BAYLISS, F.R.S., has been appointed professor of general physiology in University College, London.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE CORROSION OF IRON AND STEEL

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In a communication from Dr. Allerton S. Cushman, published in SCIENCE for August 16, 1912, a certain paragraph in a review of Friend's "Corrosion of Iron and Steel," written by myself last spring, is severely criticized. Dr. Cushman states that this paragraph is,

based upon an analysis of a single market sample which was manufactured in the early days of a new industry.

And also that I should not

have included a paragraph in a scientific review, written in such a manner that it could be reprinted and used in a commercial contest with the object of producing a false impression.

Dr. Cushman concludes his two-page communication with a paragraph commencing,

It would appear to the writer [Dr. Cushman] that there is such a thing as professional ethics in respect to the scientific treatment of scientific books reviewed in a scientific journal, and that such reviews should not be used to introduce false impressions to be afterwards touted about the country as "salesmen's arguments."

Dr. Cushman is surely correct in his assumption that there is such a thing as professional ethics in respect to the scientific treatment of scientific books, but why should he limit such ethics to a review in a scientific journal? Why not extend such ethics to the treatment of scientific books in advertising literature where such scientific books are so quoted as "to introduce false impressions to be afterwards touted about the country as 'salesmen's arguments.'"

The paragraph in the review so strenuously objected to was written not to spread a false impression, but to correct one; not in disregard of professional ethics, but as a consequence of following professional ethics. The review was written for the readers of SCIENCE, at the request of its editor, and if it has been reprinted in whole or in part for any purpose whatever I have been and am in entire ignorance of such fact.

The paragraph which is objected to is as follows:

It is a matter of regret that the author has been misled, as have also the reviewer and others, by giving credence to statements and data supplied by the American Rolling Mill Co., of Middletown, Ohio, which he publishes on pages 114, 250, 276 and 351, regarding the purity of this firm's product. For example, the material said to have the analysis published on page 114, as containing 99.954 per cent. iron, and which on page 276 is proposed as a standard for pure iron on which to base a corrosion factor, was later found by the author himself, much to his surprise, to contain .172 per cent. copper.

The "author" here referred to is of course Dr. Friend, and the analysis is one supplied